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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Frank Blair, formerly of this

State, is now the attorney of the

Osage Indians. He went to Wash-

ington a few days ago to ascertain

the policy of the Administration re-

garding the civilized tribes of In-

dians. President Harrison flatly

told Blair that it was his intention

to get the cattleman from the

Cherokee strip. Those men must

drive off the herds; peacefully, if they

will, otherwise at the point of the

bayonet. Mr. Harrison also stated

that it was the intention of the Ad-

ministration to force the Cherokees

to sell their lands at whatever price

the government of the United

States chose to offer. The Chero-

kees have leased those lands to the

cattleman and annually receive a

good round sum of rental money.

From the White House Mr. Blair

went to the Department of the In-

terior to see his old friend, Secre-

tary Noble. They had a very plain

talk. Noble told Blair that by next

September there would not be a

foot left on the Cherokee strip.

Noble was very emphatic in ex-

pressing the policy of the Adminis-

tration in regard to the five civil-  
ized Indian tribes. He said that in-

stead of giving the Cherokees \$1.25

an acre for their lands, as was of-

fered sometime ago, that the red

man would be forced to accept what-

ever the Administration might

please to offer, and that might be

only 49 cents an acre if the Chero-

kees manifested any stubbornness.

At an ordinary sale these lands

would bring \$5 an acre, or more.

A Washington correspondent in

speaking of the matter, says:

"It can be put down as a settled

fact that it is the policy of the ad-

ministration to rob the Indians right

and left at every turn; to violate

every treaty that interferes with the

robbery, and where no treaty exists

to rob by the force of arms. That

it is the intention of the Adminis-

tration to eject the Cherokee, Shaw

and Cattle Co. from the Cherokee

outlet within a few months is very

evident, and the President and No-

ble have said so. Of course the

meaning of this is that the admin-

istration proposes to deprive the

Cherokees of the rental of the out-

let lands that they are now enjoy-

ing; to force them to leave these

lands idle and consequently unem-

unerative and then bulldoze them

into selling.

Noble plainly intimated to Mr.

Blair that the government of the

United States did not feel disposed

to carry out any treaty or agree-

ment made with the Indians honest-

ly, if the government subsequently

changed its mind or believed that it

could make votes by yielding to a

popular clamor for the confiscation

of Indian lands.

The Cherokees have been strug-

gling in every way to get at the

Supreme Court in order to prove

their fee simple title to the lands

they claim as theirs. Every admin-

istration for years back has opposed

in every way possible giving the

Cherokees the right to go before

the Supreme Court. The Cherokees

feel so assured of their title that

they would risk everything to get

to the Supreme Court in some way,

and if the administration feels that

the Cherokees have not a good title

it is strange that objection should

be raised to letting the Supreme

Court decide the matter."

To learn of "another big express

robbery" has become a so common

occurrence that the average reader

of the daily newspapers scarcely

does more than merely glance over

the headlines.

The "latest steal" is reported from

Dallas, Texas. F. A. Walton, a

traded money clerk skipped the

"trala" with the small sum of \$55,-

000 belonging to the Pacific Ex-

press Co. At this writing his

whereabouts are unknown to those

who would most like to know them.

The famous "Jim Cummings"

robbery which occurred in October,

1886, is doubtless fresh with you.

Jim "Cummings," alias Wittrock,

forged a pass on the express car,

robbed the messenger of \$50,000 in

money, made his escape and was

captured by his own folly, a strange

quality which so often follows

crime. The last most noted steal

but this was that in 1884, when Til-

ler, a money clerk in the Pacific

Express office at St. Louis, coolly

handled \$300,000 and ran away.

He so completely disguised him-

self as to render detection impos-

sible, and this gave him too much

assurance which of course threw him

off his guard and he was captured.

It has long been observable in

politics that where there are several

candidates for the same office and

one of them is reckoned as the

strongest, each and all the others

direct their efforts against the

strong man. And there is, probably,

no better estimate of a candidate's

strength than the fact that each of

his opponents regard him as the

hardest man to defeat. Such a

state of affairs now exists South of

Fredericktown. In each of three

different counties, in a latitude

more southern than this, there is a

newspaper. In each of these same

counties there is a politician who

aspires to a position not bounded

by his own county lines. There is,

and has been, a bond of union, sever-

ally, between these three papers and

these three politicians. Ostensibly,

each of the publishers supports his

pet from matter of choice. Intrin-

sically, not so. When the master

ring the bell it means books. But

to the more immediate point, as the

speakers say:

There are others who aspire to

the same position to which the afore-

said three politicians do. Among

the said others there is one against

whom the afore said three newspa-

pers are severally and collectively

(under direction) waging its and

their rudest warfare. This fact

demonstrates to all who are not

blind that each and all of the three

first named politicians regard the

said one as his and their most for-

midable opponent. This shows

who the strong man is.

Now, while you said politicians

are schooled in your methods, it is

hard to resist the temptation to say

unto you that you are taking a very

unwise course. Suppose that the

nominating convention after many

ballots should be unable to make a

selection. Then (for the sake of

argument) only suppose this strong

man whom you, through your

organs, have so incessantly mis-

treated should decide to withdraw

and give his strength to some other

candidate. Do either of you think

he would give it to you, if he could?

Do you think you would be deserv-

ing of it? Would you do such a

thing, if you had the power? The

more your friends see you malig-

ed the closer they will cling to you.

Other men's friends will do the

same thing, it is to be inferred.

Chapter one.

The Louisiana Lottery humbug

will be moved to North Dakota in

a couple of years, or less. Its lease

will expire in Louisiana in 1893 and

the Constitution of the State pro-

hibits its further existence in that

State. The constitution of North

Dakota contains no inhibition

against chartering lotteries, and as

the Senate of the State has already

voted for the lottery syndicate's

proposition and the House will

most likely vote likewise. The lot-

tery people propose to immediately

donate \$25,000 worth of good seed

wheat to the suffering farmers, and

to pay a cash license of \$100,000

a year. The lottery people are

scattering money broadcast to in-

fluence legislators to vote for their

nefarious scheme. It seems that

many of the legislators and citizens

have lost all sight of the moral side

of the question and are only look-

ing at the money to be derived from

the concern.

This lottery scheme will be the

worst scourge to the population of

N. Dakota by a desirable class of

citizens that has ever marred the

escutcheon of this new State. It

will prove worse than drouths, or

floods, or snow storms. It will in-

voke a population of gamblers and

blacklegs to prey upon honest citi-

zens, keep out honest men and

drive away much of the better el-

ement of society.

Mr. U. S. Hall, State Lecturer of

the Farmer's and Laborer's Union,

his square out from the shoulder.

Here are a few of his sentences to

the members of the organization:

Formerly you owned 85 per cent.

of the bank stock of the country;

now you do not own 2 per cent.

Formerly your sons represented 75

per cent. of the students attending

colleges, now you show less than 5

per cent. Before the civil war you

were able to build comfortable resi-

dences; now you are scarcely able

to repair your old ones. You work

as hard as ever, and in fact raise

more grain than you did in former

years, and yet you are becoming

poorer all the while. Think of

these matters when you go to the

polls to vote, and cast your ballot

against the party responsible for

your condition. But do not attempt

to go into politics as an organiza-

tion; for then you are the prey of

the political trickster and schemer

who will use you for his own self-

ish ends."

Speaker Reed has submitted

his rules to the House. The

most marked difference between

the rules as submitted and those

governing former Congresses is

that Reed's rules give the

Speaker almost unlimited power.

They empower him to "see"

a majority whether a majority

votes or not. This is a pro-

ceeding unprecedented in the

history of the House of Repre-

sentatives. It is the creation of

a one-man power. And that

man one who scruples at nothing

short of open violation of the

Constitution, if, indeed, at

that. It is the creation of des-

potism in a free country. But

such rank measures will as

surely recoil, with thundering

might, as right eventually rules

might. The party which is in

power by 100,000 minority of

the popular vote will be re-

fired by thrice the number two

years hence.

We direct the attention of

those interested in educational

interests to the call of School

Commissioner Dunn in this is-

sue. Education is a twin sister

to the protestant religion. They

go hand in hand. They are

both grand and noble causes.

The work of each is a di-

vine one, a glorious one, a no-

ble one. Every citizen who be-

lieves in a free country govern-

ed by free and enlightened peo-

ple should spare no effort to

aid all educational interests.

This call of our Commissioner

is a step in the right direction.